

WELFARE AND CITY LIFE

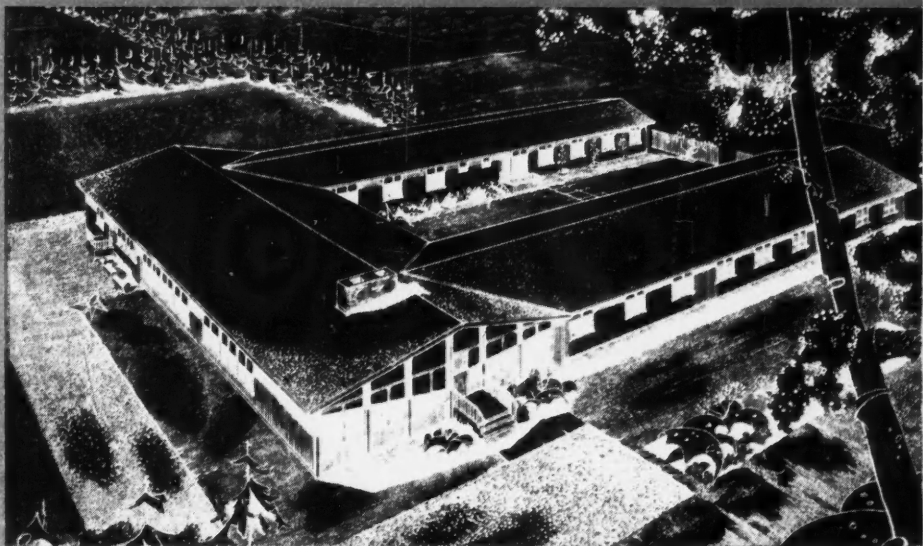
HOW TO USE TV FOR WELFARE

A RELATIVE GOES TO A MENTAL HOSPITAL  
Story

JANUARY 15, 1960

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# CANADIAN WELFARE



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*Signed articles that appear in CANADIAN WELFARE should be regarded as expressing the opinion of the writer and not necessarily the point of view of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Welfare Council.*

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Requests for permission to reprint articles from CANADIAN WELFARE are welcomed.

Manuscripts submitted for possible publication will be given careful consideration.

# From the Editor's Desk

The beginning of any new year is a time to take stock, make plans, and set new goals. A new year that changes a digit in the tens column of the date seems to intensify this process. It must be said, to the credit of humanity, that New Year's resolutions are more often than not high-minded, moral rather than material, and this year's are no exception if we may judge from plans we have heard. We will be kinder, readier to forgive and to give, firmer of purpose—in short, we will be good, or at least try. What will the sixties bring us by way of opportunity to improve our performance as beings acting in sympathy with fellow beings?

In the sixties Canada will become 100 years old and, with only seven years to go before the birthday celebrations, Canadians are hastening to accomplish many things. It's in the air, to finish this or that project by 1967. Perhaps we are trying to wipe the slate clean of unfinished business or neglected duties, so that we can enter into the festivities with a clearer conscience. Perhaps we are trying to set the house in order, and beautify it, as at Christmas or a wedding anniversary. Perhaps we feel in some primitive fashion that we are preparing birthday presents for Canada. It doesn't matter: we have made the centenary of Confederation a deadline of sorts.

Deadlines are, however, only the spur that speeds up work already begun a long time before. In welfare there is plenty under way that we might hope to complete in some fashion by 1967. There is, for instance, the job of tidying up and reinforcing

our social security system, so that no one need face dire want when he is old, unemployed, sick or widowed. At present we have many programs for many forms of need, so many and so various, in fact, that it is all too easy for a person to find his need not covered, or insufficiently covered, by any program. And so we are pressing for a full-scale study of Canadian social security, that we may correct the faults time has revealed.

We also have a job to do in these next few years towards better housing. Despite all that has been done through the National Housing Act, housing is still so bad that it aggravates every kind of family problem and causes many new ones. We need, moreover, to come to grips, better than we have so far, with the threats to a good life presented by shorter working hours, new methods of industrial and agricultural production, and the spread of cities. And we have to get on with the job of providing medical care for everyone, efficiently, economically and humanely.

These assignments are all "on-going work", to use a favorite social work phrase, work that is on the program all the time and will never be quite finished even though we gather all our forces for an extraordinary sprint now and again.

Such a sprint is World Refugee Year, now at its half-way mark. It is a reminder of terrible animosities, and a warning that in this electronic-atomic-cold-war age we must get rid of animosities or destroy ourselves. No long-term plans for Canadian social security, housing, leisure or health are of much account if we



cannot stave off world-wide hunger or war. In this year 1960 we must embrace the opportunity that WRY presents for nurturing magnanimity. To offer refuge and succour will not be enough. We shall have to go beyond the immediate social welfare effort into the urgent matter of building and fostering a state of affairs in which that kind of effort is even possible. This gets us into the realm of politics and international cooperation, but dare welfare-minded people do less than venture into this larger sphere?

Some of us shrink from the new age we are entering. We accepted, perhaps with exhilaration, long-distance automobile travel, electricity in our homes, radio, and the excitements of city life. We grudgingly accepted air travel, suburban life, and television. Now we can hardly accept at all the prospect of explorations in space, electronic cooking, and the multiplication and crowding of humankind.

Perhaps we are tending to put on grandmothers' cap and say we'll leave all this to younger folk, but we can't do that until we're dead. Grandparent or not, every breathing human being is doing something to make or mar a world, even if the something is only a word or a look that may influence a boy or girl in the generation that must take over when we leave. 1960 leads to 1970, to 1980, 1990, and then 2000.

Children born this year will be in their prime when a new millennium begins. Reason enough for all of us to peg away at feeding, housing, education, moral training, the welfare of the world. We must do it so that these babes will have the guts, and a reasonable set of conditions to work in, to build a millennium in the figu-

rative sense of the word, "a period of happiness and benign government".

• • •

We are sorry to say Dorothy Hodgson has had to resign from CANADIAN WELFARE's advisory board. She was so regular in attendance and so generous with practical help that we shall miss her badly. She has re-entered the world of employment, with the Ottawa Children's Aid Society, now that her son and daughter are well on in school, and she cannot now find the time to attend our meetings. The board has not grown less, though. Kenneth McNaught, author of the new biography of J. S. Woodsworth, *A Prophet in Politics*, and a member of the department of history in the University of Toronto, has become a member, and we welcome him warmly to our ranks. • • •

The magazine has 60 new subscribers this month, most of them students in schools of social work who, we expect, will become staunch supporters of the Canadian Welfare Council when they graduate and take their places in social agencies across Canada. The subscription list is growing in other gratifying ways too. One person writes that she saw a copy of the magazine recently and liked it so much she took out not one but two subscriptions, one for herself and one for a friend. • • •

At this time of year—I'm writing just before Christmas—I'm brimming over with affection for everybody, and so, probably, are you. There are so many messages from so many nice people; such lovely tinselly gaiety about packages; such a glory of lighted Christmas trees inside and out; and such a look on the faces of children as they shiver with excitement when you hand them a parcel!

You will know by now there's a "but" coming, and there is. It's business Christmas cards: chaste black-and-white cards with a firm's or organization's name; all-out four-colour cards with the illegible signature of some one we may have talked business with some time; institutional cards, promotional cards, dozens and hundreds of cards with a mass-produced, mass-addressed, mailing-list look.

Shouldn't even business Christmas cards be special or nothing—thanks for some beyond-the-call-of-duty service during the year; an echo of hospitality lately given or received; a note of sympathy for a recent sorrow in the life of a business friend; a word of cheer for some one who has to spend the holidays in bed? Not cards that are ground out because we think it's expected of us; cards that take hours of precious office time to get addressed; cards that bear no trace whatever of genuinely personal greeting.

This sounds thankless but it's not. So many people have remembered us, me and my fellow-workers at the Canadian Welfare Council, and we feel good about it. We are speaking (for I am speaking for a number of us) only because we think many, many people would just as soon stop some of the Christmas gestures that are threatening to become burdensome and costly customs. Think of all the saving there might be of printing, postage, and labour if we all sent fewer cards. Think how much better the mails might move if there were less bulk in the post offices. And think how World Refugee Year, or the local Christmas Exchange, or anything you like, could benefit if even a little of what we now spend on cards went instead into a spot where it's badly

needed. A thought for next December, if we can remember so long. • • •

And here we are again starting a new volume of CANADIAN WELFARE. Time for good resolutions, of course, but we're not making any. We're acting—see card bound into the centre of this number. The reason for this unusual addition to our staid pages is that readers constantly tell us CANADIAN WELFARE is so good more people ought to get it regularly. We are throwing the challenge to you. Will you please give or sell a subscription to some one close to our cause, or getting close? Now is a good time to do it, so the new subscription can be for the full year 1960.

To continue with the plug . . . this is the only magazine in Canada or, so far as we know, in North America, that wraps up every kind of welfare discussion in one handy package.

For example, in this issue:

Two short "think pieces" "**The New Planned Community**" by Oswald Hall, page 9, and **The Unplanned Metropolis** by Anthony Adamson, page 15. These are typical of articles we publish (whenever we get good ones) to stimulate thought about the new welfare world and the new welfare ideas we need to match it. Both these pieces, by the way, are speeches given at the Canadian Welfare Council's conference last June. They have been considerably shortened and modified, however, the better to start our own minds working.

A story showing a social worker helping a client over a difficult hurdle, **Signing the "A" Form** by Clare McAllister, page 19. We print this sort of thing frequently, to make sure everybody knows that human beings are our ultimate concern, the sole end of all welfare economics, politics, organization and theorizing.

A how-to-do-it article **Welfare on Camera** by Mary Elizabeth Bayer (a member of our Advisory Board) page 7. Practical articles like this help readers get their teeth into the questions: What can *we* do? How shall we do it? Social agency boards and staffs look to **CANADIAN WELFARE** for ideas about programs, publicity, fund-raising, a hundred-and-one practical things.

A piece about what some one has accomplished **Alberta Builds for Its Aged** by Naomi Skinner, page 23. This is more than news, and so is the column "Across Canada" in every issue. By publishing straight information about accomplishments and projects, **CANADIAN WELFARE** gives the whole welfare family a sense of togetherness (forgive the word — we'll

never use it again). More than that, it plants seeds for future harvesting: "What others have done we can do".

Then of course there are book reviews, to stretch the mind; the always-popular "About People" to tell what is happening to friends and associates; and "What the Council is Doing" to weave all the welfare strands together.

All this talk has a double purpose obviously, to introduce this issue and at the same time remind you of what you can expect of this magazine. Have we said enough to persuade you it's worth your while getting us *one* more subscription to help spread the good welfare word, and (this is important too) help pay the printer? Now, if you can wait a minute before reading on, please turn to the centre of the book and *do* something. • • •

M.M.K.

Educators have it in their power to mould our future. . . . Knowledge, skill, creative thought, understanding and wisdom are the objectives of their labour. Add to these things courage and you have the fabric of Canada's defence and her best hope for achievement and happiness.

—Dr. Wilder Penfield, for *Canadian Education Week*,  
March 6-12, 1960

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# Welfare On Camera

by Mary Elizabeth Bayer

A VERY small boy walked carefully around the television studio, close to the wall. He ran his hands lightly over everything within reach. He raised his face to the hot lights. A cameraman lifted him up so he could feel the lens of the camera. He was the centre of attention. He was blind.

In another room, two technicians argued about whether it would be better to have been blind from birth, or to see a while and then lose your sight. The little blind boy had made them think. That afternoon he taught thousands of television viewers to see more clearly.

With his teacher, the boy was showing us in microcosm the work of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. He was a guest on one of some two hundred half-hour bi-weekly telecasts of "The Mary Liz Show" on CBWT in Winnipeg.

Since January 1957 we have featured a story on nearly every major health and welfare agency in the broadcast area. Those who do the planning and production of the show are proud of this record. A medium which can mirror the community as accurately and as intimately as television is able to reflect vividly the vital human services the community provides.

"The Mary Liz Show" is basically a public service program. Balanced with items of home interest—such as cooking and sewing, cultural activities,

history, personality interviews, travel and the like—health and welfare agencies provide a fruitful resource for interesting and stimulating content.

## Don't hold back

Much has been said and written of the urgent responsibility of agency directors, volunteer and professional, to publicize their work, for only an informed public can be expected to participate and give financial support. Television is by far the most powerful medium of communication developed in this century. The nature of a specific welfare agency, its policy of confidentiality, or some other weak excuse cannot be used to evade the possibility of promotion through television.

Every category of service can find a theme or an aspect of its work that will lend itself to visual presentation. On "The Mary Liz Show", viewers have seen and heard the story of child care, health, family services, recreation and youth, services for older people, and of community planning. Each in its own way has had interest and impact.

Any occasion can be the *raison d'être*. The Children's Aid Society celebrates its sixteenth anniversary. The Junior League has a chorus line in its Follies to raise money to launch the Age and Opportunity Bureau. Displays of native crafts provide the setting for a discussion of Indian and Metis problems. The Volunteer of the Year is a news story. A new Director takes over a job, or a new agency is established.

## How to use TV

Agencies can help program organizers and producers. They can recommend or select their most articulate and enthusiastic spokesmen to represent them. When discussing the pro-

gram (at least a month in advance) they can be armed with visual ideas. Are there good coloured or black-and-white slides, or photographs and negatives showing the agency in action? Is there a success story?

One guest on the "Mary Liz Show" was a former polio victim who still uses crutches but works in an office to support her three children. Her buoyant optimism won friends for the Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Are there actual "tools of the trade"? The work of the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society was effectively symbolized with self-help implements.

What are possibilities for short silent film with live commentary? The routines of the Day Nursery were delightfully captured on film last year.

With careful preparation and a couple of rehearsals on the day of the program, guests who have never been on television before have given competent, eloquent account of the purpose and program of their agencies. Their own enjoyment of and dedication to the service they represent is their strongest argument. The viewer has no doubt of their story; it is obvious they know what they are talking about and are convinced of its value.

The old bogey of social work jargon raises its head briefly, but disappears on request. Any specialized field is likely to have its technical terms. The jargon of television is mysterious to the layman, so it is simply a matter of both groups' communicating in basic English as a courtesy to the viewer.

In most instances, interviews with agency personnel can be conducted "in depth". A mere recital of facts can barely sustain interest, but analysis of motivation, cause and effect, hopes and fears, is usually fascinating.

The individual watching the program is often alone in her (or his) living room, and is free to give it a fairly uninhibited emotional response, and "mull it over" afterward. The viewer, it is hoped, has been sufficiently entertained by one or two other lighter bits of the show to tolerate a more serious subject. The audience reaction to welfare topics on "The Mary Liz Show" has been consistently favourable, and this is doubtless true of similar programs in other centres.

### **Small miracles**

An important side-effect is illustrated in results of a recent series presented by the Executive Director of the Welfare Council. This was a four-minute segment of the program which ran for six consecutive weeks. On each occasion, a specific problem such as alcoholism or unmarried parenthood was discussed, with mention of some of the local organizations offering help in the particular case, as well as some consideration of the problem in general.

Just that much encouragement and reassurance resulted in many individuals and families throughout the Province seeking help. The realization that their problem was not unique or shameful, that there were organizations ready to help them, was the beginning. It is gratifying to be part of small miracles.

In television studios across the country, in both CBC and private stations, there are hundreds of highly skilled technicians, producers, administrators, program organizers and interviewers who are genuinely interested in people and their welfare. Volunteers and professional social workers can do their share by polishing their television techniques so they are ready to make the best possible use of the medium.



# The New Planned Community

by Oswald Hall

**T**HE two papers of this morning's session are expected to span the complete spectrum of the urban community, from the most recently established mining town (a product of dreams, plans, and hard facts) to the old metropolis, sprawling and lethargic.

My assignment is to consider Elliot Lake, the uranium mining centre, through the eyes of the social welfare officer; this leaves to Mr. Adamson the more complicated task of exploring the complexities of the ancient, travel-weary metropolis.

It is hard to resist the temptation to present to you the brief, romantic, and exciting history of this mining community. I assume, however, that Elliot Lake is widely known to an audience of this nature, and that such a description would be somewhat tedious. I intend, therefore, to discuss only half a dozen features of the community in such a way as to throw into relief the concerns of welfare organizations.

## The people

The first aspect of the community is the simple matter of the population it has attracted. Although this is a highly planned community, the kind

of people that may come to it, and may or may not remain there, is totally beyond the control of the planners. Hence we begin with an anomaly of planned communities in our sort of society. We can plan the physical dimensions of the community, but we cannot specify who shall come to it. Yet, from the point of view of welfare, the social backgrounds of the incoming population will be of pivotal importance in shaping the character of the community.

Elliot Lake has attracted an extremely polyglot population. Almost all the recent waves of migrants are represented in the population the mines have assembled. Such diverse backgrounds result in very different welfare needs. Some of the migrants come from countries with a greater range of services than Canada has developed, and feel a certain deprivation here. Others have come from societies with much less well developed standards.

As in many Ontario communities, the newcomers meet both English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians. The latter form the largest single element in the Elliot Lake population. These two indigenous groups have distinctly differ-

**Professor Oswald Hall teaches sociology at the University of Toronto. Although not many people will have occasion to work in the kind of community he discusses, everyone can profit from what his sociological searchlight reveals about the attitudes towards welfare of certain classes of people in all communities. This article, like the one that follows, is an adaptation of an address given in the session "Communities in Crisis" at the annual meeting and conference of the Canadian Welfare Council in Ottawa last June.**

ent ways of organizing welfare services. This divergence gives to recent immigrants a confused idea of how welfare services in Canada are organized; it confuses them, too, about just what Canadian standards are.

### **Housing presents surprises**

The next aspect is the nature of the planned housing and the means by which it is allocated.

First, the housing is all "good housing", and is predominantly the single-dwelling type. (It is assumed that the workers will want to buy their homes). Secondly, housing is allocated, or was initially, by the mines according to the order in which the miners applied for accommodation.

The consequences of these two things are interesting. Since builders have constructed one roughly uniform class of housing, the community tends to look homogeneous. This contrasts vividly with the usual state of affairs in which builders construct different kinds of housing in different subdivisions. Most communities have residential areas in which distinctive kinds of homes predominate—estates, mansions, solid houses, jerry-built flats, shanties, and so forth. In most communities the differences in housing are so marked that areas take their names accordingly: "Knob Hill", "Snob Hill", "the Clam Flats" and "the Railway Tracks". Each name connotes a kind of housing and a corresponding class of citizen. Obviously the welfare problems of such areas vary widely.

The method of allocating housing, in order of application, means that various kinds of people are thrown together in a highly arbitrary manner. This again varies conspicuously from the usual urban pattern in which migrant groups tend to concentrate in distinctive neighbourhoods, in which like settles beside like. Historically this

has been so much the case that a population map of a community is a set of islands made up of separate ethnic groups.

Combining these two ideas, one can say that the ordinary community has been a kind of mosaic, with the residential sections stained a distinctive colour according to the ethnic and class nature of its population. However, the welfare problems not only differ from one area to another, but one might almost say that the problems could hardly be formulated unless the boundaries of the areas could be distinguished.

What will be the consequences of the arbitrary distribution of peoples in the Elliot Lake housing scheme? Will the isolation of people from their own sort create new problems for them and their children? Will the wide dispersal of those who are prone to need welfare aid make it difficult to establish reasonably available services?

### **Floaters, settlers, sojourners**

The third aspect of the community that deserves attention is the incoming population viewed in terms of its orientation toward its future. According to where these migrants think they are going, we may distinguish three different kinds of people, for convenience labelled the floaters, the settlers, and the sojourners.

The first class is by far the largest. In a venture of this sort, the peopling of a new community, there is enormous mobility and a great wastage of population. Ten people may show up for every job before the population settles down. This is comparable to woods work, where there used to be three people for every job—one working at it, one who had just quit, and one coming to get it.

The floaters have very little claim

on welfare services, or at least they have little in the eyes of people who are more permanently settled. On the other hand they may be the most defenceless portion of the population. Some of them have just enough resources to get to the community and not enough to escape from it. As long as they stream in, drawn by the romantic accounts that seep out of such communities, they constitute a demand for help. It is interesting to inquire just which parts of the population feel a sense of obligation to the needs of the floating population.

Little need be said here about the settled population and its need for services, except that since some of them will turn out to be clients for welfare services others must therefore be providers of those very services.

It is relevant to make the distinction suggested above between the settler proper and the sojourner. The latter settles down, it is true, but for a limited period. Generally speaking he is a person, or part of a family, intending to locate eventually in a metropolis, but one who believes he can do so more successfully if he sojourns for a while in the frontier community where he can probably increase his earning power while he keeps his expenditures modest.

The attitude of the sojourner to welfare services tends to vary from that of the settler in two ways. He is interested in keeping the load of such services and their cost at a relatively low level. And he is likely to have little enthusiasm for putting personal effort into the provision of such services and facilities because he does not expect to stay around to make use of them. He is scarcely likely to favour substantial investments in schools and recreational programs if he intends to get his own family back to the metropolitan centre fairly soon.

What we are dealing with here is a classic feature of frontier communities. They take their character to a conspicuous degree from the nature of the population that, in this sorting and sifting process, remains as the final population aggregate. Over the course of time this shifting population develops various types of needs for welfare services.

### **Neighbouring communities**

No matter how isolated a newly established community may be, it still has distinctive relationships with its neighbours. No community provides all the services required by its residents. The larger it grows the more nearly it may come to doing so; however, once it has reached this size and complexity, some of its people will go to other places merely for a change. The newly established community soon discovers that some services are provided in part or in whole by neighbouring communities.

In the early days of Elliot Lake all the recreation facilities, innocent and otherwise, were located outside the new community. The neighbouring communities provided them, glad of the profit, though at times the good folk, and especially the people in administrative positions of responsibility, were scandalized by the merry-makers.

Such a pattern, of going out of town for a good time, may become relatively enduring. (Even the nicest people like to have their conventions and conferences out of town.) On the other hand, this custom may put heavy demands on the neighbouring community. One of the neighbours of Elliot Lake soon discovered that its bars and hotels were jammed to the utmost with outsiders, and indeed a good deal of the time of its vastly increased police force was spent taking care of the drunk and disorderly. Its

facilities for dealing with petty crimes and with the more lawless elements among the miners were inadequate; and the neighbouring community faced problems for which it was totally unprepared.

A new community may evade for a long time the necessity of providing medical, recreational, religious, and educational services if the neighbouring communities provide them. What this all amounts to is a warning to people who are charged with providing welfare services that to focus attention on the immediate community may be harmfully narrow; that an assessment of the most isolated community requires taking into account the neighbouring communities and the division of labour among them.

### **Industry and welfare**

In any society at any time there is a fairly well-established notion of which services should be provided by which agencies. Around this social division of labour dogmas are likely to spring up. Notions develop as to the sorts of services the family should provide for itself and what should be provided by government, by industry, by the church, and by voluntary welfare organizations. Each of these areas is usually considered a distinctly separate entity.

However, in the new frontier community, especially the one with a strong industrial base, there is little separation of industry and government. For most purposes industry *is* government. It may actually carry on negotiations with central governments because there is for the time being no established local government.

In such a situation there is a blurring of the responsibilities of industry, which at first may be attempting to organize the totality of services in order to make the community a going

concern. In the case of the company town this may all happen according to well-established practices, whereby the industrialist provides housing, roads, recreation, education, religion, and so forth.

The company-town pattern is easily recognized, and so are the corresponding attitudes of the citizens of the company town. In this country they have enjoyed a sordid history, one that is increasingly rejected by both the industrialists and by most parts of the population. The rejection of the *idea* of the company town, however, does not mean that the facts may not emerge or persist. In a community in which industry comes suddenly into existence, there is obvious need for a great variety of services long before any political structure comes into existence. And generally speaking it is only the administrative personnel of industry who are available and able to plan and organize such services.

Ironically enough, in their efforts to avoid the stigma of "company town" they may actually undertake even more in the way of welfare services than a company would. To avoid "company housing" they may undertake programs of building and financing that are more costly and complicated than company housing would be.

In other words, the division of labour in the provision of welfare services may swing in the direction of industry's undertaking a large share of the obligations usually undertaken by local government or voluntary associations. These arrangements may be considered as temporary expedients, but actually they may constitute an abiding pattern not easily changed once it has become established.

To understand the nature of welfare services in such a community may require the observer to take a new,

fresh look at the division of responsibilities between government, industry, voluntary association, and the family. Moreover he needs to realize that new frontier communities need neither conform to, nor progressively resemble, the patterns laid down in more settled communities.

### **Who provides services for whom?**

The preceding section has dealt with the uneasy and shifting consensus that arises about the division of labour in the distribution of welfare services. This section considers the consensus about who should provide services for whom.

A community usually has some agreement as to what constitutes an appropriate minimum standard of living, and what measures should be taken to make this standard available to all. All members of a community, it is assumed, are entitled to a given level of services simply because they are members of the community. It is also assumed that the more fortunate should contribute through schemes of taxation (whether so labelled) to the less fortunate. It is further assumed that the more fortunate should do some part of it in a spirit of charity.

One interesting by-product of all this is that some people come to enjoy helping the unfortunate, either in a professional or an amateur fashion. In the course of time the arrangements are likely to jell into a distinctive pattern, so that some families or groups have the prerogative of organizing this aspect of community life.

On this continent the chief recipient groups have been the various waves of migrants that have flowed in from period to period. The migrants have been almost perfect objects of charity, in the sense that their poverty and ignorance have prohibited them from

rejecting the proffered help or asking for something different. On the other hand the prerogative of organizing welfare services has belonged initially to, and been retained tenaciously by, the earliest of the migrant groups.

At this point the logic of welfare services and the logic of race relations become intertwined. Almost invariably there emerges a dominant group and a set of minorities. The dominant group becomes a "charter member" group with distinctive privileges not shared by the others. Its members enjoy higher prestige than do later comers; they can expect to enjoy the posts of authority and power in the larger community; and in general they exercise an importance in community affairs disproportionate to their numbers.

There is another side to this coin. The charter-member group is expected to have a keen sense of public service and to contribute in many and substantial ways to the general welfare of the community. Eventually some groups are viewed as appropriate objects of charity and recipients of aid, and other groups are looked upon as the natural initiators and controllers of welfare programs and policies.

In Canada this matter is always complicated by the fact that we have *two* "charter-member" groups. They rarely see eye to eye on the problems of providing welfare services on the Canadian scene.

All of this is by no means irrelevant to Elliot Lake, which inherits in its social structure this strain of two "charter-member" groups, each of which feels obligated and entrusted with the responsibility to take leadership. It also inherits some new migrant groups which now feel impelled to claim a place in deciding what services should be provided.



This threefold population structure is complicated further by the fact that the struggle between social groups for place and priority in these matters is now paralleled by the emergence of a new breed of functionary, the enlightened leader of industry. The latter now spends a good deal of his time, and not inconsiderable energy, in devising and supporting this very scheme of welfare services. If he brings exceptional energy to the task, as well as exceptional financial resources, he also walks away with a more than proportionate share of the prestige, thereby diminishing to no small degree the social rewards reaped by others, and perhaps diminishing their enthusiasm for further pioneer work.

It is from some such point of view that one can see the two basic processes going on in new communities,

their rapid industrialization and the fusion of migrant groups. These permeate in subtle, and not-so-subtle ways, problems as apparently remote as the question of what constitutes an appropriate scheme of welfare services.

What I have attempted to do here is trace some of the features of social structure that have a bearing on the problems of providing welfare services in a newly developing community. By focusing your attention on six facets of this community I have tried to indicate that welfare services are provided in the context of an increasingly complicated community structure. Over and above this I have tried to show that the emerging pattern of these communities is shifting and developing in ways that we can at present only dimly comprehend.

### **Directory of Correctional Services in Canada**

The new revised edition of the Directory of Correctional Services in Canada is now ready. It lists all correctional services, juvenile and adult, public and private, in Canada. Included are institutions, probation and parole services, juvenile courts and detention homes, prisoner aid agencies, professional associations, etc. The Directory paints a complete picture of what services there are in each part of the country, and how they are organized. It is the only source of this information.

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*Publications Section*

#### **CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL**

55 Parkdale Avenue

Ottawa 3, Ontario



# The Unplanned Metropolis

by Anthony Adamson

PROFESSOR Hall has referred to "the old metropolis, sprawling and lethargic". I presume he is insinuating that the great city, designed for a set of conditions which no longer exist, has had its day.

Now I come from the old metropolis of Toronto, and I should like to say to him with passion that the hot heart of this great progressive-acquisitive country of ours, along with the motivations for all advances in the welfare field, lie in the great cities; that miserable little suburbias like Elliot Lake—transplanted into the wilderness to house men, to dig uranium, to destroy the Big Cities of the Bad People—are of no consequence. It is no wonder, Professor Hall, that they have to go and get drunk in Blind River every Friday night as you said.

I suggest that we approach this question of Communities in Crisis with "Industry, Intelligence, and Integrity"—which as you all know is the motto of Toronto.

I am not a welfare worker nor a

sociologist nor an ecclesiastic, but a town planner by trade, and I don't know anything about the Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act, or post-sanatorium care, or means tests.

My job today is, if I may use the nasty words of Professor Hall again, "to explore the complexities of the travel-weary metropolis", and with a broad brush paint a picture of the changing urban environment of the 1959 Canadian, an environment which in many subtle ways affects his well-being, his welfare.

The printed program indicates that the metropolis is (a) unplanned and (b) in crisis. Maybe—but in my opinion, with a little non-specialized thought, a few changes in middle-class values, some mental guts, the Canadian people can guide it toward better growth and relieve the crisis.

The great danger is to be a pessimist, and think we have only to become adjusted to the deprivations of city life and rely on automobility and

The author is professor of town planning in the University of Toronto, and also vice-chairman of the National Capital Commission. He has been president of the Town Planning Institute of Canada, president of the Children's Aid Society of Peel County, and reeve of the township of Toronto, and is now a board member of the Ontario Welfare Council. In this article he takes the view that urban disorder has more to do with causing the problems that come to social agencies than we commonly think. If he is right, a good deal more welfare effort should be going into city planning and re-development.

wealth to bring us the compensations found only in an escape to the country.

There is also the danger that we may find we are not yet rich enough to have a high standard of consumption as well as a reasonable standard of urbanity, and that we may continue to sacrifice the latter to the detriment of our souls.

#### **What has industrialization done?**

Industrialization, it has been repeatedly said, has brought us luxuries, but for many it has taken away the essential to life, a peace of mind. Industrialization is the cause of all metropolitan growth. Industrialization on the credit side over the last 50 years has vastly increased our purchasing power. It has made so many so well-to-do that an ever-increasing proportion of society spends its time in non-productive service of all kinds. It has poured wealth into the hands of governments to be distributed for those in need and for any public purpose. It continues to bring to an increasing number of people an increasing range of manufactured articles. It has to an almost incredible degree cut man-hours needed in all agricultural production. It has cut at least one day off the work week. It has made and is making all forms of communication easy and immediate. And along with science it has added about ten years to life and is likely to add more.

#### **What's the matter then?**

If the motive force of urban growth has done all this for us why do we say the metropolis is "in crisis" and "unplanned"? Has our wealth and the pace with which we acquire it—and the loss of the virtue of thrift—taken away our Intelligence and Integrity which, with Industry, is the motto of my city?

The need for some kinds of social work today, you know from your experience, arises more from discord in human relationships than from poverty. Is the form of our great cities responsible for this human discord? Does the smell in Cornwall, or the confusion of land use in Windsor, or the dreariness of Scarboro, lead to, say, alcoholism? Do they lead to poor attitudes toward government, to a loss of a sense of community, to a decrease in value standards? Or are they a challenge?

We all know that life in a large city, work in a large factory, government in a large place, becomes impersonal. The larger the city the greater the number not of friends but of superficial acquaintances. The lonely crowd has come to be associated with urbanism and industrialism. This brings up another aspect of our mechanized way of life. We communicate mechanically more and more, by wires and screens. We need not meet.

#### **What do we really know?**

Statistics of our psychological *malaise* are hard to interpret. Since 1950, Ontario divorces (of couples with children under 16) have increased 100 per cent, and 40 per cent of the divorces are in Toronto. But who can say that living with an unloved one, as we were inclined to do some decades ago, was better? Who can say whether divorce is due more to discord due to environment or to the ease with which high wages make it possible to rush thoughtlessly into marriage? Who can say whether it is due to the propagandizing of romantic love and sex as the only basis for a man-woman relationship?

Our statistics on mental illness are fearful. But do they present a true picture of today's community in crisis?

We have no comparable figures for yesterday. If our grandfathers had lunatic aunts they kept them at home and did not tell the government.

The statistics on mobility are shocking. The Canadian family moves its home every four years. Soon we will have one car to every three people. Does this mobility of home ownership lead to four-year attitudes toward town planning, which needs thirty-year attitudes? Does our automobility breed escapism? We don't know.

In 1958, 69 per cent of Ontario's employed residents changed their jobs at least once. Does this mean dislike of their jobs, which can undermine all peace of mind? We don't know.

In 1941 one married woman in twenty was in the labour force. In 1951 more than one in ten had a job. Does the increased family income offset the loss of mother-hours? Does working for another boss in an air-conditioned office instead of over a hot coal stove make a wife love her husband more? We don't know.

In 1955, fifty per cent of the people of Ontario had savings of less than \$250; only nine per cent had stock holdings. In Canada in 1955, about one in ten owed between 20 per cent and 50 per cent of their income. Is it good for a young couple to be able to start life with a dish washer and a deep freeze instead of waiting till they could pay for them? We don't know.

Our statistics on the causes of death are also hard to interpret. Why do women today live so much longer than men? Is it because of business stress or community habits? We don't know.

### **New welfare ideas**

Perhaps we can read into the changes in welfare legislation and assistance that are taking place today

some instinctive response to the challenge of contemporary urban life.

Welfare thinking is discarding the public institution; even the mentally ill are now about to be boarded out in homes, just as neglected children were taken out of orphanages two generations ago. Income-maintenance grants, home-making services, counselling, parole, pensions of all kinds—all our welfare changes trend toward maintaining a stable physical and social environment in an age of speed and instability.

### **Physical surroundings**

If we assume that we can't accurately define the social *malaise* of our time, or tell whether on balance society is worse or better than it was fifty or a hundred years ago, can we detect and solve the purely physical problems of our metropolis? We can do it if we will use intelligence and integrity in our judgments.

Here we are on more definite grounds. We are dealing with inanimate matter as it affects our emotional selves—the speed of traffic, the size of pipes, the colour of billboards. But we must try to examine every aspect of physical and organizational change against a scale of human values.

The first set of questions to be answered if the metropolis is to be made to serve our physical needs are:

1. *Are the governments of our half-dozen great centres going to continue to be scorned by the electorate and by senior levels of government and left with outdated municipal legislation and lack of taxing powers?*

The answer surely is No. Twenty-seven per cent of the funds for the Government of Canada emanate from Toronto. Surely the people of this—and other wealthy aggregations—can

make their local needs felt at provincial levels so that they can satisfy their requirements locally by local government action. I see some year in the 60's that will rank with 1849 as a founding year for a new municipal system.

2. *Can a metropolis afford a complete simultaneous solution for both its traffic and public transportation problems?* The answer is No. The present policy is to compromise by building some expressways and at the same time subsidize public transportation. We must come to a bold decision about what we are getting, in terms of human values, for the cost of our streets, subways, parking space and bus lines—and lose some votes if we have to.

3. *Is the automobile in its present size and at its present costs paying its fair share of the costs of confusion that universal automobility is creating?* The answer is No. The history of industrialization since the mid-19th century is a history of the gradual saying of no to trends that threaten human values. There are several trends evident in the current forces of metropolitan growth for which control and forceful guidance is overdue. One is the love of car.

Ten cents in every earned dollar goes on it. We hate to have our pet pay for the damage it causes to our environment. We will change this attitude.

4. *Is endemic discontent with our personal economic status likely to continue as the motivating force of our society?* The answer is Yes. The one prime role of Canada is to provide jobs and opportunities for the excess population of the western world. Since 1946, one and three-quarter million immigrants have come to Canada. It must always appear to be a land of opportunity and its laws and customs can never go counter to its prime economic role.

5. *Can we really project into the future the needs of our increasing urban population and plan our towns to meet them?* The answer is without doubt Yes if we wish to do it.

I believe future research will prove that urban inconvenience and ugliness is conducive to ill-being and is costly socially. I believe that getting adapted to the deprivation of beauty and order produces a mental disquiet and a psychological damage. When this is more universally recognized as a truth, the "crisis" of our communities is over.

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## THE HIGH COST OF DECAY

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation has recently produced a card exhibit entitled "The High Cost of Decay" to illustrate the housing problems of slum areas. The display, available in English and in bilingual form, consists of 26 lightweight cards measuring 30" by 22" and may be borrowed at no cost by interested organizations from CMHC Regional Offices.

## Signing the "A" Form

by Clare McAllister

"**W**E HAVE to get a committal; can you get the wife to sign the papers?"

It happens from time to time in general hospitals. Suddenly the doctors come to the decision that a patient must be cared for and, hopefully, cured, in a mental hospital. The general hospital has exhausted its resources for helping.

This is a point where one of the hospital's staff of social workers is likely to be called on. "Get Mrs. Spritz to come in and sign an 'A' form; we've got to get him to a mental hospital", is the message that comes to me from the ward, where I've known Mr. Spritz for some time. The surgeons had operated, following a diagnosis of brain tumour, but there are times when their best skill does not make a patient well.

In response to my phone call, Mrs. Spritz has come in, trailing her little, not quite seven-year-old, son. She has been told that her husband should be committed and that we hope she will sign the papers today.

We talk about how her husband seems this afternoon, and we agree that he "has gone downhill fast". Even when first he came to the hospital, a sick man, he could walk down the halls fairly briskly. Today she says it is so

queer, he cannot seem to talk, only to understand and to nod.

"But he knows me," she says nervously, hopefully, with maybe a bit of a question in her voice. I decide it is the right thing to put in now the opinion that soon that awareness may go too.

"I don't know what you've done to him since he came in to the hospital, here," she says heavily.

I put it down that she says it heavily. I do not know that any word can really tell how she says it. I try to puzzle that out. We both understand that she does not mean to say that I, the social worker, nor the doctors, nor the nurses, have "done anything". She is saying, in her blind, groping way: "What is life? What is death? What is this creeping thing that is taking over the wit of my husband who was in every way the head of our house just a little while ago? What is reasonable about this thing that is going on? It is really unreasonable. This is a place where you are supposed to have power over illness and death. Why doesn't that fight come out right for my man?"

So I say Mrs. Spritz asks her questions heavily. I do not really know her well enough to know how she says it. It seems to me that she does not

**Mrs. McAllister is a social worker in the Shaughnessy Military Hospital in Vancouver. We hope to publish more of her stories within the next few months. Watch for "Old Soldiers Also Die" in a spring issue.**

say it angrily, nor in a way that is flattened to seeming unfeelingness, nor that she is lashing out desperately.

"I know I have to sign it," she says. (Only yesterday, when the doctor had warned her this might be necessary, she had said she never could.)

"How do you feel yourself?" I ask. "You look very tired." I am concerned because I know that this signing is not just something that has to do with our patient. It is happening for Mrs. Spritz, too.

"I can't sleep," she says. "I had to go to my doctor. He knows me well from when I was sick last year. He gave me some pills, to sleep."

We cannot get involved in last year, I think to myself; we must get on. I say gently: "It's hard to sign a paper like this. But you know we can't keep him here, and it would be too much for you to give him the care he needs at home."

"I have a new pair of shoes at home, to start school," says Fred, her boy. "I have running shoes at home, too, but I wore my old oxfords today, because of the rain."

"You are lucky to have more pairs," I say, thinking what a good manager Mrs. Spritz has been, and how she will need all her contrivances to manage in a slimmer future.

I put an arm round Fred's bony, narrow boy's shoulders, while I reach to put the "A" form in front of his mother on the other side of my desk.

"It would be a good thing to look at it now and see if you think you can fill it out," I say.

"I'll do it," says Mrs. Spritz, in a rush of decision. We go through the curious skeleton of a life or a person or an illness that is to emerge from the sharp, factual questions of the hard, two-sided form.

PLACE OF BIRTH, it demands. "I never could say it the way he did, and I don't know how to spell it, that place he's born," she wails.

"Just put Latvia, you can skip the name of the town", I say. I am glad we're getting started at last. It is slow, filling out the form.

"I've got to write to Latvia," she says.

"To get a birth certificate", I guess.

"No", she goes on proudly, "he had that when he got his citizenship papers. It is that I've got to write his sisters; it's hard."

"Can they understand English? The Consulate would help you," I offer.

"No, I don't need to go there. There's a lady down the road, she says she'll help me like, and put it in his language, so's his sisters'll understand it."

"My, that's nice," I comfort. We both pause and think of this writing to faraway unknown sisters, in a strange tongue.

OCCUPATION. The form brings us sternly back.

"What should I put?" asks Mrs. Spritz. Then she goes on firmly, and before I can put in a word: "I'll just put 'labourer', that's what he always said he was." Her manner clearly states, "And who's to say there's anything wrong with that!"

The form then curiously asks HAS HE MADE A SUCCESS OF THIS? Mrs. Spritz hesitates here, becomes muddled. Perhaps she is thinking, "Success—that means money and we only just nicely got by."

Now it is time for me to say, without words, and what's wrong with that? So I say aloud, "Success, but you must put 'yes', of course; hasn't he held a steady job for years?" Mrs. Spritz holds up a proud smile to me.



Fred comes round to my side again. "Up on the ward where my dad is, they gave me these peppermints and two chocolate bars." Again I am startled by my words to him, "You are lucky."

SCHOOLING, the form persists. Here Mrs. Spritz is confident: "It was like our grade 12 is here. He finished their high school, and they wouldn't keep them after a certain age, not like our schools here, where you can go on and on, but he finished a lot under the age." It all came out in a jumble.

"Put down 'Completed high school'," I suggest. Her blonde head bends; she looks like a school child herself, when I do not see the wearied face.

SEIZURES? the form asks. "What's that?" asks Mrs. Spritz warily. When I translate as "Fits", she writes in a firm "No".

APPETITE? the form asks. Mrs. Spritz worries, "I dunno is he eating good now, but he always enjoyed his food at home."

"Of course; you knew how to fix what he liked," I praised. And then, feeling guilty lest I slight the efforts of my fellow workers, I go on, "The dietitians try to study that, too."

CAUSE OF THE ILLNESS? asks the form. This is nearly too much for her. "What can anyone say?" she implores. "I know what I think; I know the doctors say *they* don't know."

"I'll be going to school soon, now," confides Fred. I manage not to say this time that he is lucky.

We hurry through the other questions: INCOME, none. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, yes. And so on.

We come to the end. I say, as usual, "You understand that when you sign this form it is not just your permission that he go to mental hospital, but also consent to giving him treatment there?"

"Why not?" she says sadly, signing her name. "I wouldn't know anything about what they should do. They say there isn't any help now, anyhow."

By putting down the pen carefully, and moving the blotter, and firming her lips before she looks up, she contains her tears.

I say doctors sometimes *can't* help. I talk about pensions and social assistance. I talk about sleep.

They go out the door. Fred comes back to give me a peppermint.

Heavily, she said it. Heavily, that was the right word, I think. I pick up the form.

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Family Service Bureau

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# Alberta Builds for its Aged

by Naomi Skinner

**I**T HAS long been an urgent need to provide comfortable living accommodation for elderly citizens, within their means and near their original homes. Too often the aged have been moved to completely strange surroundings far from all friends and family, and left with very little of interest to occupy their time. The increase in life expectancy has made the need greater year by year until the Government of Alberta sought to find a solution.

On August 14, 1958, a far-reaching five-year plan was presented by the Honourable Mr. Manning, Premier of Alberta, and foremost among the projects was a scheme to build fifty lodge-type homes in the rural areas of the province to accommodate fifty elderly citizens in each. The Government of Alberta would also build both lodge-type dwellings and low-rental housing units to accommodate eight hundred persons in each of the cities of Calgary and Edmonton.

The homes in the fifty rural areas are being located to serve, as nearly as possible, equal populations, and municipalities were grouped according to size for purposes of locating the homes. Provisional committees, made

up of representatives of the municipalities in each group, were appointed. Each provisional committee in turn met to decide on a location for the home in its area.

Once the location was chosen and a suitable five-acre site approved, a Master Agreement was drawn up and signed by the Minister of Public Welfare and the representatives of the municipality. As soon as a transfer of title of the site chosen was delivered to the Minister of Public Works, construction of the home was begun.

A five-acre plot was decided upon for the rural areas so that low-rental housing units could be built near the lodge-type dwelling for those who wished to lead a more independent life and care for themselves. When for some reason, such as the death of a spouse, it was found that the lodge-type accommodation would be better for a resident, transferring to the lodge would not be too strange.

Because the homes are close to their original homes, and because they will be able to visit them often before they make plans to take up residence in one of them, elderly people will, we feel confident, gradually lose their antipathy toward accepting help when it is needed.

The author is statistician and research worker for the Alberta Department of Public Welfare.

January 15, 1960

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### **The master plan**

A master plan to be used in the construction of all homes was made from plans and suggestions presented to the government by the citizens of Alberta. A contest for the master plan was held in November 1958, and cash awards totalling \$10,000 were paid.

The plan required was for a one-storey building costing approximately \$200,000 when landscaped, furnished and ready for occupancy. It was to provide for:

Bedrooms designed for double occupancy, with a limited number for single occupancy.

Bathing and toilet facilities for fifty elderly persons.

Room for residents to meet visiting friends and relatives with some degree of privacy.

Kitchen and dining facilities for fifty residents.

Communal and recreational area.

Provision for occupational therapy pursuits for both sexes, with detail as to layout.

Suite for supervising matron.

Administrative office.

Laundry facilities for the residents to wash personal belongings.

The interest shown in the contest surpassed all expectations and many very fine plans were received. The interest taken by the elderly citizens themselves made the contest specially worthwhile.

The plan chosen for the homes is

shaped in a "U" which encloses a sheltered patio for the use of those living in the home. Sites have been carefully chosen to be within easy travelling distance to churches and other points of interest in the district.

Only ambulatory cases will be accommodated in these homes, as the five-year plan also provides for the erection of auxiliary hospitals throughout the province to care for bed-ridden old people.

The hope has been that senior citizens who find accommodation in lodge-type homes will live a happy life with companionship and varied interests, in or near the locality in which they have previously spent many years with friends and relatives.

The homes will be built by the Department of Public Works and when completed, landscaped and furnished, will be delivered by the Government of Alberta to the participating municipalities for administrative purposes, through their Boards of Directors. Foundations will be set up by order-in-council in each district according to regulations drawn up under The Homes for the Aged Act with rights, powers and duties as may be given under the Act and as are necessary or desirable for the proper administration and maintenance of the home.

Construction of some thirty of the fifty homes was started in 1959 and some of the homes should be ready for occupancy early in 1960.

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### **What's your line in VOLUNTEER JOBS?**

**We recommend the article with this title, by Gloria Fulton, in the January 1960 issue of CHATELAINE.**



## WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

**A**LMOST 70 of the United Nations are taking part in the activities of World Refugee Year, which runs to June 30, 1960. The aim is to focus attention and effort on the refugee problem, and encourage opportunities for its solution through repatriation and resettlement.

Since World War II there have been 40,000,000 refugees in the world. Many of them have been reestablished but 15,000,000 remain, dislodged from their homes in Korea, Algeria, China, Palestine, Central Europe, Tibet, India, Pakistan, Vietnam. In the refugee camps of Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy, there were 30,000 persons at the beginning of World Refugee Year; the number has since been reduced to 24,000, of whom 10 per cent are handicapped. Another 100,000 live outside the camps in hardship and uncertainty. Twenty per cent, or 26,000, are children.

### Canada and World Refugee Year

The Canadian government has already admitted and arranged for the care of some 100 families with tubercular members, as part of its share in clearing European refugee camps. Forty national organizations and other agencies have formed the Canadian Committee for World Refugee Year (address 113 St. George Street, Toronto), the first time so many organizations in this country have united

their efforts in a single cause.

The Junior Red Cross is organizing its branches in the schools of Canada to raise \$150,000 in a "blitz" in February. Most of this money will be put into vocational training programs for refugee children.

The United Church, besides carrying out its annual program for refugee work costing \$140,000, will raise an additional \$250,000 to \$500,000 for World Refugee Year. The Anglican Church will raise \$100,000. Catholic organizations have set up six regional councils for the campaign, and plan to contribute more than a million dollars. The Lutherans have announced that they will raise \$50,000.

World University Service will put its emphasis this year on refugee students, particularly in Hong Kong and Tunisia. The National Council of Jewish Women has secured the government's permission to bring in 15 to 20 families. The Business and Professional Women's clubs are bringing in a family.

Not all the projects are for bringing refugees to Canada. Most of the money raised by local committees all across the country will go into a central fund and be used by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to rehouse people in the countries where they now live, and get them out of camps so that these can finally be burned down.

**Please support World Refugee Year activities in every way you can.**

If you are seeking a position as casework supervisor where there is a real challenge and opportunity to develop skills as a teaching supervisor, contact Mr. J. Herbert Dawson, Local Director, Port Arthur Children's Aid Society, Box 27, PORT ARTHUR.

Experience desirable but not essential for this position. Accumulative sick leave, twenty working days annual vacation, salary (in range approximately \$5,000 and up) dependent upon education and experience.

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**Salary:** \$7,000 to \$10,000 (according to qualifications), plus usual staff benefits.

**Apply:** Mr. G. K. Matheson, 6 Willingdon Place, SASKATOON, Saskatchewan.



# WHAT THE COUNCIL IS DOING . . .

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## Board of Governors Meeting

### World Refugee Year

The most lively topic at the meeting on November 27 (held, interestingly enough, in Toronto the day before the Grey Cup game) was the Council's activities as one of the sponsors for World Refugee Year. The report of Mr. Lawrence Laybourne, the Council's representative on the Canadian Committee, was given intensive discussion and three forms of action were taken.

1. A resolution was passed commending the federal government (and the provincial governments co-operating with it) on the action to admit and look after 100 refugee families, each including a TB sufferer, and urging that these governments further extend their support for projects undertaken in connection with World Refugee Year "taking into account the extent of the refugee problem and the relative prosperity of our country".

(The resolution has since been forwarded to the Prime Minister and to the Premiers concerned, and has been given wide publicity.)

2. The Committee on the Welfare of Immigrants was asked to examine the feasibility of a conference to discuss problems in connection with the "sponsoring" of individual refugees or families to enable them to come to Canada. The chief difficulty in the sponsorship scheme is that "continuing" responsibility must be assumed until such refugees are given the same

status as other persons in Canada with respect to eligibility for public services they might need. The implications of such responsibility need clarification if they are not to frighten off generous would-be sponsors.

(Subsequently the Committee on the Welfare of Immigrants has agreed that a work conference should be held to attempt to sort out the respective responsibilities of federal, provincial and municipal governments and of voluntary agencies wishing to sponsor refugees. It is expected that representatives of these groups will attend the meeting and that there will be wide publicity about its conclusions. A delegation from the Committee has discussed the proposition with Mrs. Fairclough, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, and with officials from her Department, all of whom have expressed strong support of the project. Plans for the conference to be held on January 28 and 29 are now well advanced.)

3. A resolution was passed recommending that local community chests and funds "take such interest in the efforts of local world refugee year committees as their programs would seem to warrant"; that the resolution be forwarded to its members by the Council's Community Funds and Councils Division; and that the Canadian World Refugee Year committee be requested to ask its local committees to inform the local chests or funds of their plans. (Follow-up action on the resolution has now been taken.)

### **Examination of Council Activities**

The Board discussed the report of the special meeting on program of the Council's Executive Committee and staff. For the special meeting, an Activities Review of the Council's work had been prepared (now available to members on request). The meeting broke into small discussion groups which really got their teeth into problems of planning, execution and priorities in Council work.

The Board examined and approved a number of suggestions from the Executive Committee aimed at improving current Council activities. It agreed with the listing of priorities in *gaps* in present Council service, i.e. aging (subject to the appointment of a new staff member); conference on related health and welfare services for the sick (now being explored); housing; and medical care (requests for a study on this subject having arisen out of discussions on the Council's policy statement "Social Security for Canada".)

Also approved was a plan of procedure recommended by the Executive Committee to improve assessment of both new and continuing projects, and to facilitate decisions on program and priorities.

### **Life memberships**

Other action taken by the Board included the approval of two honorary Life Memberships in the Council, additional to the four original ones endorsed at the last meeting.

### **French Institutes**

December 3 was a red letter day for the Family and Child Welfare Division when it held the first French-language institute entirely under the sponsorship of the Division. It was

The new recipients, both long-time members and supporters are:

**Miss Dorothy King**, formerly director of the School of Social Work at McGill, now living in Victoria in retirement. Miss King has been identified with the welfare field in Canada since before the First World War, has worked in both private and public agencies, and is a past president of the Canadian Conference on Social Work. Outstanding in the social work field, she made her most important contribution to social work education.

**Miss Nora Lea**, a past president of the Canadian Association of Social Workers and prominent in social work for many years. She has held senior positions with the Neighbourhood Workers Association and the Children's Aid Society in Toronto, and with the Canadian Welfare Council. Latterly she was executive director of the Protestant Children's Homes, Toronto, retiring in 1956. She is now a part-time staff member of the Council for Social Service, Anglican Church of Canada.

### **Journal of Corrections**

The quarterly bilingual publication, the Canadian Journal of Corrections, established over a year ago for a trial period, was up for review. Its success both in content and financing had been so marked that the Board enthusiastically approved its continued publication and highly commended the Corrections Division's National Committee and the editor of the Journal for their excellent work.

open to both English- and French-speaking members in the Province of Quebec. Held in Montreal, it was attended by over 70 individual members and representatives of member agen-

cies, a number of them English-speaking.

Staff and board members of private family and child welfare agencies and of welfare councils, representatives of public agencies, psychologists, nurses, teachers, school commissioners, police officers and others, met in small groups to discuss matters of common interest. Topics ranged from adoption, to foster home care for adolescents, to living conditions for older people, to a whole series of other services to families.

All those present were most enthusiastic about the value of the discussions. A quick survey of opinion at the end showed unanimous agreement that more such conferences should be held. Preference was about equally divided between annual and twice-yearly institutes, while three brave souls thought the meetings should be held three or more times a year. Altogether a successful venture and a real future challenge for the Division.

Concurrently with the F. and C.W. institute, a Public Relations Institute

was sponsored by the Council's French Commission. Again the language used throughout was French but the meeting was attended by both English- and French-speaking Council members, active or interested in P.R., in the Province.

In the morning, reports were given of three previous institutes, sponsored respectively by CWC and the *Conseils des Oeuvres* of Quebec City and Rimouski. Then the discussion concentrated on the interpretation of agency services, during which it was agreed that one of the chief problems was to persuade agency staff and board members to trust the press and broadcasters in spite of the occasional bitter experience that was bound to happen. In the afternoon, the problems of P.R. in fund-raising got a thorough going-over.

To this English-speaking reporter, who attended the session with some trepidation, it proved surprisingly easy to "get in on the act" because of the friendly informal atmosphere. But then, of course, P.R. should start at home.

### Field Service

The Family and Child Welfare Division is making, on request, a survey of the Catholic Welfare Bureau in Saint John, N.B. Ernest Majury, Manager of the Family and Children's Services of Peel County and now temporarily on the Canadian Welfare Council's staff, has done about three weeks field work in the area, and the report is now being completed.

Laton Smith of the Community Funds and Councils Division has also recently spent three weeks in Saint John. The city is moving from a community chest to a united fund organization which will also cover the towns of Lancaster and Simonds and will include national organizations such

as the Red Cross. Mr. Smith has been assisting the local organization of 70 business executives to set up employee chapter plans in business and industry.

The plans involve not only soliciting pledges and pay-roll deductions but also year-round interpretation of the work of the 17 agencies in the fund. A full-fledged united fund campaign will take place in the autumn.

Bill Dyson, another CFC Division staff member, visited all western local welfare councils during a three-week trip in October-November, to discuss plans and programs with board and staff members. He has brought back a goodly number of problems on which the Council can give assistance.

## **Public Welfare Division**

### **Committee on Public Welfare Statistics**

At the annual meeting of the Public Welfare Division last June a new committee was formed to determine what public welfare statistics are available, or should be available, and under what conditions; and to study ways of procuring and of presenting them so that they may be more useful.

The assignment of the committee is in two parts: to determine broad categories of federal and federal-provincial programs for which statistics should be gathered; and to encourage uniformity of definitions for the purpose of classifying and publishing provincial and municipal statistics.

The Division believes that the committee, with its nucleus in Ottawa and corresponding members in other regions in Canada, can and will stimulate action towards assembling public welfare statistics for the use of administrators and anyone else who has need for means of comparing and studying Canadian programs.

### **Homeless Transients**

The problem of how to deal with homeless transients has been before the Public Welfare Division's national committee for some time. Correspondence shows that most concern at this time is centred in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba. Members in British Columbia have agreed to study this question in collaboration with members in Alberta and with the Winnipeg Public Welfare Department, and will submit a report to the National Committee. Further information is expected from a group of students at the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, who are undertaking a study of who transients are and the kinds of problems they present.

### **Regional Organization**

The Division's national committee has been studying the desirability of regional organization for the Division and has now approved the formation of a regional section in British Columbia. This is to be a pilot project to test the value and workability of organizing the Division in this way.

### **Standards in Public Assistance Administration**

After a long and careful process that has involved discussions and correspondence with public welfare people all across Canada, the statement *Standards in Public Assistance Administration* is now available in printed form. It was prepared by a committee chaired by Miss Robena Morris, Commissioner of Public Welfare for the City of Toronto. The statement will be invaluable to public welfare workers, administrators, elected officials and all others interested in good standards in public assistance. (See advertisement on inside back cover.)

### **Committee on Desertions**

The Committee on Desertions hopes to complete its work within the next year. A series of meetings will be held to study the reports of provincial sub-committees and recommend further action. Reports received to date include those on: Causes of Desertion (Newfoundland), Problems and Issues in Public Welfare Practice re Desertions (Nova Scotia), Legislation (Saskatchewan), and Policy and Procedures of Public Welfare Departments (Alberta). In addition, a number of studies on desertions have been received that were prepared by graduate students at the Manitoba School of Social Work.

### Information Branch

The pleasure in the appointment of Paul Friesen to the new position of P.R. Officer in the Branch (see this page) has been somewhat modified by the loss of Roy LaBerge, Assistant Information Officer. Mr. LaBerge has decided to return to his first love, the newspaper profession. We all wish him well, and are slightly solaced for his departure by the knowledge that we now have in him a particularly good friend at Canadian Press. The

search for his successor at the Council is underway.

Be sure to read the details (inside cover) about the two new Council publications, the *Summary of the Clark Report on Economic Security for the Aged in the United States and Canada*, and *Standards in Public Assistance Administration*. The Council can be justly proud of both of them and already the distribution has been quite extensive.

P.G.

### NEW STAFF MEMBER



PAUL FRIESEN

We are very pleased to announce the appointment of Paul A. Friesen to the new position of Public Relations Officer on the staff of the Information Branch. He will concentrate on interpretation through newspapers, magazines, TV, radio and so on, with special reference to the work of the Community Funds and Councils Division to which he will devote half his time.

Mr. Friesen is well qualified for his task. After taking his B.A. in English, social philosophy and psychology at the University of Manitoba, he worked for a number of years in programming in private radio stations in several cities. He then joined a large New York-Toronto manufacturing firm as Advertising Manager and later became key account executive. Since the spring of 1958, he has been working in sales-management in Ottawa with an international firm.

Mr. Friesen is a native of Kimberley, B.C. He is married and has three children.

### ISOLATION

A Series of Three Talks by Dr. S. R. Laycock  
Dean Emeritus of Education, University of Saskatchewan  
CBC Trans-Canada Network, 10.20 to 10.30 p.m. EST

Monday, January 18. Isolation of the Aged.

Tuesday, January 19. Isolation of the Mentally Ill.

Thursday, January 21. Isolation of the Prisoner.

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Professionally trained, for family-centered casework. Opportunity to supervise, and to receive psychiatric consultation and advanced training. Part-time arrangements considered. Salary range from \$3,890 to \$6,600. Applications are welcome even if you have been out of the field for a few years. Call or write:

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MR. DERYCK THOMSON, *Executive Director*

Family Service Agency of Greater Vancouver  
1637 West 8th Avenue  
VANCOUVER 9, B.C.



# ABOUT PEOPLE



In December **Jerome D. Diamond** became executive director of the Jewish Family and Child Service, Toronto, succeeding the late Dora Wilensky. Mr. Diamond has degrees from the Brooklyn Law School and the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work. For the past nineteen years, except for war service, he has been with the Jewish Family Service, New York City, most recently as Borough Director of the Bronx Consultation Centre.

**William H. Dewar**, who was director of the Toronto Community Chest for seven years, died in November after a long illness. He had been for several years a member of the Canadian Welfare Council's Board of Governors.

The Reverend **Dr. Noël Mailloux**, director of the Human Relations Research Centre in Montreal, has been awarded a grant, which will amount to \$22,500, from the National Research Fund of the Canadian Mental Health Association. The grant will enable him to devote practically all his time for the next four years to research on delinquency that he has already begun. The terms of the grants from the National Research Fund are flexible, allowing complete "creative freedom" to explore promising scientific leads that appear in the course of the investigations.

**M. Thomas Blue** has left the position of executive director of the Halifax

Children's Aid Society to become regional director of Family Allowances and Old Age Security for the province of Nova Scotia. Mr. Blue has recently completed a four-year term of service as a member of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Welfare Council. On January 1 **Conway Ellsworth** succeeded Mr. Blue at the Halifax Children's Aid Society.

**Dorothy Boond** is now project secretary for the Ontario Welfare Council. She received her social work training in her native Canada, but has had most of her extensive experience in England and the United States. For the first few months she is to spend considerable time visiting children's institutions in preparation for work with the Ontario Association of Institutions for Children and Youth.

**Gwendolyn V. Shand** retired at the end of 1959 from her position as executive director of the Welfare Council of Halifax, which she held for twenty-one years. Miss Shand has long been an enthusiastic member of the Canadian Welfare Council and a steady correspondent for this magazine.

**Myer Katz** has recently completed work for the Ph.D. at Columbia University and has joined the staff of the McGill School of Social Work, to replace Dr. David Kirk temporarily while the latter is on leave of absence completing his research on adoptions. Dr. Katz has also been appointed

casework consultant to the department of psychiatry in the Montreal Children's Hospital.

**William R. Kirk** has succeeded Harold Lobb as executive director of the Ontario Association for Retarded Children, and **A. J. McAlister** is assistant executive director, with special responsibility for publicity.

**Daniel Rooney**, formerly executive director of the Nova Scotia Society for the Care of Crippled Children, became Welfare Officer for the County of Halifax in December.

**Charlotte Birchard** has been appointed director of the Open Door Club sponsored by the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Mental Health Association. This is a social club of former patients in mental hospitals, designed to help them in their return to normal life in the community.

**Morton Teicher**, who used to be chief psychiatric social worker at the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital and is now dean of the Yeshiva University School of Social Work, New York, has gone into politics. Mrs. Roosevelt, in her column, "My Day", for last October 29, calls attention to his having being elected district leader of the 21st Election District, Third Ward, New Rochelle. "During the past year", she says, "he directed 100 volunteer specialists . . . in drafting the Westchester County Platform. Teicher's social work background is shown by the fact that he has put into the platform a plank on open occupancy housing, and his expert knowledge of questions of health, education and welfare is certainly reflected."

**Michel Ingels** has taken over the new position of director of probation services, Social Welfare Court, Que-

bec City and is directly responsible to Dr. Claude Mailhot, director general, *Service de Protection de la Jeunesse*, Quebec Department of Social Welfare. He was formerly supervisor of the family section of the *Service Social de Hull*.

**Clifford E. Smith** was recently made program supervisor in the Public Assistance Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation. This appointment resulted from the recent change in social aid legislation in Saskatchewan, which removed residence requirements for eligibility and established requirements that municipalities were to meet in administering the program. Mr. Smith's responsibilities include developing procedures for review of municipal practice and working with the Department's Regional Services Branch in carrying out such reviews.

**A. A. Shipp** has been appointed chief inspector of welfare institutions for British Columbia, succeeding the late Mrs. Edna Page. He had been for some years assistant regional administrator in Region II of the B.C. Department of Social Welfare.

**Dr. Joseph Lagey** has been appointed director of the research department of the Community Chest and Council of the Greater Vancouver area. Plans call for the appointment of a research assistant and a research secretary. Dr. Lagey is a trained psychologist and sociologist, and has done extensive and varied research in social subjects.

**Mrs. Milton Gregg**, a long-time friend of the Canadian welfare Council, died late in November after a long illness. She had been a member of the Board of Governors and had served devotedly on numerous committees.

**W. Preston Gilbride**, past president of the Canadian Welfare Council, was elected in December to the Board of Directors of the International Recreation Association, which has its main office in New York and a board of directors representing more than thirty countries.

**J. B. Lightman**, associate professor in the McGill University School of Social Work, left Montreal December 22 for Madras, India, where he will serve for eighteen months as consultant on social work education to the Government of India, with assignment to the Madras School of Social Work. He will represent the Council on Social Work Education (an organization embracing schools of social work in Canada and the United States, as well as professional and other social welfare organizations) in the Council's "India Project". The India Project is co-sponsored by the Council and the International Cooperation Administration, as a feature of the technical assistance program of the United States Government. Professor Lightman will be one of a team of four persons each of whom is assigned as adviser to a school of social work. Since joining the staff of the McGill School in 1954, he has been responsible for teaching the Public Welfare and

Social Services courses, International Welfare and Comparative Social Legislation, and seminars in International Welfare. He has also been adviser to foreign students in their curriculum studies, and has carried much of the responsibility for developing the professional training program for foreign students. The McGill School has been a pioneer in education for foreign social service work.

**Lyman S. Ford** has been named executive director of United Community Funds and Councils of America, the national organization serving 2,100 united funds, community chests and community welfare councils in the United States and Canada. He will take over his new duties July 1, 1960. Mr. Ford has been an associate executive director of the association since February 1950. He succeeds **Ralph H. Blanchard**, executive director since 1943, who will retire at the end of June.

**Mrs. H. D. Crilly** has lately been appointed to the staff of the Calgary Central Volunteer Bureau as assistant to the director. Mrs. Crilly is a trained social worker, who has had experience with the YWCA and Children's Aid Society in Manitoba and has lately been teaching in Calgary.

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The late Premier Paul Sauvé of Quebec, who died so suddenly on January 2, had worked long and vigorously in the welfare field. In 1946 he was appointed Minister of the newly-created Department of Social Welfare and Youth in the Quebec Government. The Department became so large in the subsequent years that it was divided into two during the last session of the Legislature, and the Premier retained the dual portfolio. Under Mr. Sauvé's influence, social welfare in Quebec moved in pace with the rapid industrial development of the Province, and progress has been particularly conspicuous in public assistance legislation and administration, in the rehabilitation of delinquent youth, and in enlarged opportunities for all young people.

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# A C R O S S C A N A D A



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## Unemployment and Winter Work

At the time this magazine went to press in early December, forecasts of a better employment winter than last were tempered by lay-offs resulting from the U.S. steel strike and by a slackening in the construction industry (housing starts were expected to be down considerably). Peak unemployment the previous winter had hit 538,000 or 8.9 per cent of the labour force, in January, which was less than the postwar record unemployment of 590,000 or 9.98 per cent of the labour force, in March of 1958. Labour department officials were hoping it would not pass the half million mark this winter.

The municipal winter works program, under which the federal government pays half, and five provinces pay a quarter, of direct payroll costs of construction work which would normally *not* be undertaken in winter, got off to a good start. Thanks to an earlier announcement of the program than the year before, the federal government had approved 605 projects in the first week of the program, compared to only 100 by the same stage the year before. The federal contribution toward payroll costs came to \$4,671,000 and was expected to amount to \$15,000,000 or more by the time all projects for the five-month period, December 1 to April 30, are approved.

Projects approved by the December 4 deadline were expected to result in the hiring of 13,392 men for total on-site employment of 701,354 man-days, according to the Department of Labour. Projects approved by province by that date were: Newfoundland 15, Nova Scotia 5, New Brunswick 33, Quebec 15, Ontario 206, Manitoba 40, Saskatchewan 112, Alberta 39, British Columbia 140. P.E.I. was expected to submit projects soon afterward. The five provinces making the extra 25 per cent contribution beyond the federal government's 50 per cent are Ontario, P.E.I., Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

At the General Synod at Ste. Anne de Bellevue on September 7, the Anglican Church of Canada passed six important resolutions on social service matters. The substance of the resolutions is briefly as follows:

**World Refugee Year.** The Synod gave hearty endorsement to the observance of World Refugee Year, pledged its full cooperation with the efforts of the Canadian Committee, urged church people to contribute generously, and to this end authorized a World Refugee Year appeal in a minimum amount of \$100,000.

**Primate's World Relief Fund.** A fund was authorized to provide Church people in Canada with a fa-

cility through which to share their resources with people in distress, and to enable the Church to provide emergency help in times of national disaster and world need.

*Urban Industrial Work.* The Council for Social Services was directed to establish without delay a committee on urban-industrial work, through that committee to assist in convening regional consultations to share with clergy and laity some of the insights gained at the National Conference of the Church Downtown, and to explore the possibilities of establishing research facilities that will assist dioceses and parishes in the assessment of needs and in planning.

*The Indian Canadian.* The Synod urgently requested dioceses and parishes to provide means of enabling Canadians of Indian origin to take their rightful place in Canadian life, and other Canadians to appreciate Indian culture and receive Canadians of Indian origin into the fuller life of communities. The Council for Social Service was requested to encourage and give full support to such research on the problems involved in cultural adjustments as may be undertaken by governmental, educational and community agencies. The Council was requested to explore the advisability of appointing a full-time consultant for Indian work, to assess constantly the conditions relative to people of Indian origin, keep in touch with other agencies working in the field, help plan and carry out an educational program within the Church, and provide advice and assistance to Church organizations and personnel in their work with Indians and Métis.

*Chaplains in Institutions.* The Synod expressed gratification with the provision for full-time chaplaincies in

federal and other correctional institutions, urged that well trained chaplains be appointed in all such major institutions as soon as possible, and requested the Council for Social Service to encourage the extension of clinical pastoral training programs and assist in the preparation of suitable men for ministry in the correctional setting.

*Special Grants for Welfare Purposes.* The Synod authorized the inclusion of \$25,000 in the budget for the Council for Social Service, beginning in 1961 or as soon as possible thereafter, to equip the Church nationally with facilities for programs of social research, experimentation and training, and to enable the Council to make grants to dioceses for the initiation of experimental and pioneering projects in the field of human welfare.

#### **Cassidy Research Fund**

The latest Harry M. Cassidy Memorial Research Fund award was recently granted to Professor Howard Jones of the University of Leicester, England, for work on a book on the social aspects of alcoholism.

Other studies made possible by the Cassidy Fund, which was established in 1952 in memory of the late Harry M. Cassidy, are: design of a research program to provide a field test in Canada of social work theory, by Dr. Werner Boehm, University of Minnesota; court sentencing of convicted adults, by Dr. Stuart K. Jaffary, University of Toronto; development and financing of health insurance for Canadians, by Dr. Malcolm G. Taylor, University of Toronto; study of social conditions in selected neighbourhoods as part of a larger study of juvenile delinquency, by Dr. Nicholas



Zay, University of Montreal; and the impact of metropolitan life on the French-Canadian potential welfare client by *Le Groupe de Recherches Sociales* of Montreal.

The Fund is intended to encourage fundamental research in questions relating particularly to the practice of social work and the development of social policy. Two new studies made possible by the Fund's activities are scheduled for winter publication: *The Undirected Society* by Sir Geoffrey Vickers, resulting from the "Round Table on Man and Industry" held for three successive years at the University of Toronto School of Social Work; and *The Economics of Social Security*, a comparative study of social security systems throughout the world, by Dr. J. Henry Richardson, Cassidy Research Visiting Professor 1956-57. A study of the attitudes and experiences of adoptive parents, by Dr. H. David Kirk, and of the adjustment and social competency of adolescents of borderline mentality living in foster homes, by C. Graeme Spence, Cassidy Research Senior Fellow 1955-56, were recently completed by recipients of Cassidy Fund awards.

#### **Mentally Retarded in Alberta**

Ten years ago a new training program was begun for the severely mentally retarded in Alberta who were charges of the Provincial Training School at Red Deer operated by the Department of Health. Children were placed in small groups in the care of persons who could give them individual attention. Occupational therapy was intensified, and academic education was to be attempted only to the limit of the individual child's capacity. A scheme of incentives and rewards was begun so that each youngster has a goal to strive for that taxes

his ability but is never beyond his reach.

There are now 14 villas which can house 800 trainees; the previous maximum accommodation was for 300 in a central residence. During recent years that school has discharged a yearly average of 60 girls and boys sufficiently trained in occupational skills and social customs to make their own way in society. Before the new regime most of the children who came into the school at Red Deer were destined to spend the remainder of their lives in school residence.

Admission and withdrawal from the school are entirely voluntary, at the discretion of parents or guardians. There is an active parents' association which lends support to the school program in many ways. It has purchased television sets and other recreational equipment for many of the villas in which the children are housed, and organized a summer camp which has recently been completed at Gull Lake.

Boys and girls who have attained the requirements for going into gainful occupation, usually at age 18 to 25, are helped to find job placements in good environments by the professional social worker on the school's staff, and follow-up visits are made. The average earnings for the girls are about \$30 a month and for the boys about \$60, in addition to room and board. There are more requests for the services of graduates than the school can meet.

#### **Ontario Housing Progress**

In Kingston a contract has been let for the building of 71 dwelling units for families with small incomes. This is a federal-provincial subsidized housing project, which will



consist of 20 units in walk-up apartment buildings and 51 units in row houses. Rents will be approximately 20 per cent of family income and preference will be given to families with children. The Kingston Housing Authority, recently set up for the purpose, will be responsible for administration.

The Province of Ontario has approved a grant to the City of Toronto of 25 per cent of the acquisition and clearing costs for the redevelopment of Moss Park. The remaining 75 per cent will be made up of a 50 per cent grant from the federal government and a 25 per cent grant from the city.

The total cost of acquisition and clearance of the 15-acre site is estimated to be \$8,500,000, towards which the Province will grant an estimated \$2,125,000.

This grant is made in pursuance of government policy announced in September of 1958 that the Province would participate in redevelopment projects by contributing 25 per cent of cost of the acquisition and clearance of a redevelopment site where the ultimate use of that site was to be for housing, and the further announcement made in April last year that the use to which redeveloped land could be put was widened. The extension announced last April enables the Province to participate in the acquisition and clearance costs of redevelopment projects where the ultimate use is for industrial or commercial purposes, on the understanding that substantially the same amount of housing as was acquired for redevelopment must be erected elsewhere. This provides flexibility in that redeveloped land can be used for the purposes for which it is best suited while, at the same time, overall housing conditions can be improved.

January 15, 1960

**Alberta Unmarried Mothers' Service** An expansion of services for unmarried mothers, designed to protect their situation in their home communities and aid in their re-establishment in society, has been instituted by the Alberta Department of Public Welfare. The identity of unmarried mothers is kept confidential between the attending physicians and a small number of the staff of the Department, which bears directly the entire cost of services apart from hospitalization — maintenance away from home and job, medical fees, and professional counselling. When the mother wishes to keep her child, the Department may take legal action for financial support from the putative father, but no attempt is made to prescribe whether the child shall be kept by the mother or placed for adoption.

Formerly in many instances assistance was provided by municipalities and in turn paid by the province. This procedure often involved billing from the municipality rendering service to another municipality of which the unmarried mother was a resident; this meant that the circumstances were known to people in the home town, and that there were greater obstacles in the way of the young woman attempting to re-establish herself in her own community.

Counselling rooms for unmarried mothers are set up in four regional welfare offices (Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat) and are staffed by graduate social workers. The rooms are so arranged that visitors need not pass through public waiting rooms or corridors. The work of the counsellors is to provide social and legal information and to offer other forms of help.

**Fees for Service**

This month, the Neighbourhood Workers Association, Toronto, will begin charging \$1.00 to \$10.00 a week for counselling services for people who have no particular financial worries but are troubled by family discord and would feel more independent if they could pay for services. A fair fee will be calculated from statements of a family's net income and will not involve means tests or deep probing into private budgets. The plan will exclude no one: families who are unable to pay anything, or who can pay only the minimum, are assured of the same high standard of service.

The fee covers any week in which one or more interviews take place with one or more members of a family, and no charge is to be set for the first exploratory interview. The new procedure will make the NWA's counselling services available to the public on whatever basis they prefer.

**Epileptic Seizures Institute**

The latest of the many community institutes sponsored by the Montreal Council of Social Agencies with the help of professionals in the city was one held in November on "The Rehabilitation of Seizure Patients." The object was to find ways of giving a "better deal" to the 10,500 epileptics in Montreal. Some of the facts that emerged were: 80 per cent of seizures can be controlled completely; epilepsy is not inherited; in most cases there is no reason why epileptics should not marry and have children; most people with epilepsy are employable. Popular misconceptions give the epileptic an unnecessary extra handicap, and the Institute recommended more public education to banish the prevailing myths, and more training for the patient himself to

help him secure and retain work on the basis of skill.

**O.W.C. and Children's Institutions**

The Ontario Welfare Council has a new section known as the Association of Children's Institutions, replacing the Ontario Association of Institutions Serving Children and Youth which had operated for some years as a separate organization. As memberships in the old association come up for renewal, they are to be taken out in the Ontario Welfare Council instead. The new section, comprising representatives and associates of institutions serving children and young people, will elect a Section Committee annually, which will act both as executive committee for the Association and advisory group to the Ontario Welfare Council on matters affecting the institutional field. Miss Dorothy Boond (see "About People") will be the staff person responsible for work with the new section.

**Calgary Transient Service**

A Central Transient Registry has been set up in Calgary "to provide a clearing-house service an adequate referral system, and a consistent and simple means of providing assistance to transients seeking help in Calgary". The Registry is administered by the Salvation Army Social Service Centre in cooperation with local churches. The Council of Community Services, which took initiative in setting up the registry, provided approximately 150 churches with information about it, and invited them to refer transients there.

During the few months of its operation, the Registry has eliminated confusion and overlapping of services to transients by referring applicants for help to the appropriate agency in

the city. In the spring an evaluation of the registry will be made, and consideration will be given to the sharing of costs by various church groups.

**New Course in Criminology** A two-year course leading to a master's degree in criminology will be offered by the University of Montreal beginning next September. It will be given in the department of sociology, and will be under the direction of Professor Denis Szabo, professor of criminology, who will be joined by other professors when the course begins. The course will be open to those with a bachelor's degree in social sciences or its equivalent. In offering the course the University of Montreal is implementing are com-

mendation of the Fauteux Commission that the study of criminology be advanced by Canadian universities.

**Saskatoon Children's Aid** Early in 1959 the Children's Aid Society of Saskatoon requested the Saskatchewan government to assume responsibility for the care and protection of neglected children within the city limits, in view of the increasing responsibility being assumed by senior governments for social welfare. During the ensuing months friendly negotiations were carried on, and on September 1 the Children's Aid Society ceased operations and the provincial government took over.

## BEYOND CANADA

**Alcoholism Programs** The Canadian president of the North American Association of Alcoholism Programs, David Archibald, has announced the approval of a million-dollar grant to support a new U.S.-Canadian Cooperative Commission for the study of alcoholism. The grant has been made by the National Institute of Mental Health, U.S. Public Health Service.

The Commission will deal with alcoholism as a public health problem, and will make investigations, over a five-year period, into causes and consequences, treatment and rehabilitation, and public and professional education. Under a scientific director the project will be carried out from an American university centre, and will reach into every state and province where work on alcoholism is under way.

An interim commission, set up to appoint the 25-man Cooperative Com-

mission, includes four men from Canada: its chairman, David Archibald, executive director of the Ontario Alcoholism Research Foundation; Dr. E. M. Jellinek, general consultant to the Alcoholism Foundations of Ontario and Alberta; Dr. J. H. Quastel, professor of biochemistry, McGill University; John R. Seeley, director of research, Ontario Alcoholism Research Foundation.

**Social Work Curriculum** A comprehensive study of curriculum in the education of social workers, made under the auspices of the Council on Social Work Education (U.S.), has just been published, terminating three years of research on the subject.

The thirteen-volume study, limited to educational objectives, is to assist social work educators in developing their own curricula rather than to impose a ready-made curriculum.

Twelve professional staff members, under Dr. Werner W. Boehm, Professor of Social Work, School of Social Work, University of Minnesota, found that priority should be given to teaching concepts rather than isolated facts, and that professional education should develop and impart knowledge for use in problem-solving activities.

**Recording  
Service for  
Sick and Blind**

Sick and blind people in the United Kingdom are to benefit from a new arrangement made to provide entertainment and information through the medium of the tape-recorder.

Three existing services are to co-ordinate their activities by the formation of a joint team to ensure an adequate supply of donated recordings and the creation of a "Tape

Bank". They are the Hospital Broadcasting Service, which works on a voluntary basis with 90 hospitals participating; the Tape Reading Circle for the Blind, which records extracts from the national press and distributes them by post on a round-robin scheme; and the British Recording Club Braille Service, which assists blind people who have any type of query about tape recording.

The arrangement will also extend the work and function of the participating services by building up teams of volunteers, and by using the wide national and international contacts of the British Recording Club. Several artists are already giving time to one of the services, and London's Poplar Civic Hall has been made available by the municipal authorities for program rehearsals.

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# BOOK



# REVIEWS

**A Prophet in Politics**, by Kenneth McNaught. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1959. 239 pp. Price \$5.95.

Reading this excellent biography of James S. Woodsworth is a humbling experience for a normally lazy, cowardly, self-preoccupied man, but in one respect it is a comfort. It does remind us that in only half a lifetime we have come a long way.

Woodsworth was a hero and a saint, a man posthumously venerated even by those who opposed him while he lived, a national monument of rectitude and devotion to principle—why? Because he believed in, fought for, and occasionally achieved things that no politician dares oppose today.

Woodsworth was for old age pensions, at a time when he could only extort them from the hesitant MacKenzie King by making a pension law the price of his support in the House, and when the Liberal Party's control of parliament hung in the balance. (The Senate, that most eminent of old age pensioners' clubs, had the impudence to defeat the law in 1926, but King put it through again in 1927.)

Woodsworth was for labor's right to free association and collective bargaining, and for his persistence in saying so he went to jail (briefly) during the Winnipeg strike of 1919.

As the founder and first leader of the CCF he spoke out for hospital insurance, unemployment insurance, all the welfare legislation to which everyone running for office must now

pay a litany of lip service. What is commonplace today was revolutionary then, and Woodsworth was denounced and reviled by some who now honor his memory. All this took place only twenty-five to forty years ago.

Professor McNaught recalls these things in a comprehensive narrative, the best yet done on Woodsworth and one that will probably stand as the definitive work. Not the least of its virtues is the clean, honest scorn that its pages convey for the many who now reap what Woodsworth sowed alone.

BLAIR FRASER

Ottawa

**Drinking and Intoxication**, edited by Raymond G. McCarthy. New Haven: Yale Centre of Alcohol Studies, Publications Division, 1959. 445 pp. Price \$7.50.

With the attention and publicity that has been focused on alcohol and its many abuses in America, we may be prone to assume that alcohol-related problems are of recent vintage—a consequence of modern life. This book helps to put the whole subject of alcohol use and abuse in perspective, both historically and geographically.

The editor, R. G. McCarthy, has brought together some fifty-five passages from various books and from scientific and professional journals. By tying these together, he has contributed another much-needed "first"

to the field of alcohol studies—a comprehensive set of writings that express attitudes towards drinking and intoxication among different peoples at different times. Such background knowledge of social attitudes seems essential to any true understanding of the age-old controversy about the use of alcohol and problems connected with it.

In tracing through the attitudes and attempts at control of early civilizations, such as the Greek and Roman, we see various social roles and symbolisms of alcohol. We also see present and past patterns of the use of alcohol in the various European, Asiatic and American countries.

Several statistical studies describe the drinking patterns in the United States, as well as the extent and type of drinking in certain colleges and high schools.

Cultural, religious, and ethical factors are related to drinking ways and alcoholism. Drinking practices seem to have their roots in cultural patterns of our society; one of the authors concludes that “the fundamental problem is one of social engineering rather than individual therapy”.

In reviewing the “wet-dry” controversy in America, this volume includes an excellent analysis of the philosophy of the “dries”, their morals, motivations and techniques. It is unfortunate that no such denuding analysis has been included, if such exists, of the philosophy, morals and techniques of the “wets”.

The value of this book is enhanced by a number of rare illustrations of ancient statuary and tapestries, and

by lists of supplementary readings after each section of the book.

WILLIAM WACKO

*Alcoholism Research Foundation*  
*Toronto*

**Eduard C. Lindeman and Social Work Philosophy**, by Gisela Konopka. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1958. 220 pp. Price \$4.50.

This is a most useful contribution to the literature of social work. It will be warmly welcomed by social work educators and students particularly, since material is gathered together that hitherto was difficult of access.

More than this, Mrs. Konopka enables one to see the broad outlines of American social work development as a whole and not as a series of separate strands. Beyond this, she brings to the study of social work philosophy her own conviction about social work values and the vital necessity of professional practice being rooted in values as well as in knowledge and skill.

Mrs. Konopka enunciates some fundamental questions that have recurred throughout social work history, and examines Lindeman's contribution to their solution. These questions have to do with such matters as the nature of social work (palliative only, or responsible also for changing social conditions), its definition of individual needs and rights, its concept of the relation between method and values and between planning and self-determination.

Konopka sets Lindeman and his philosophy in perspective through a summary of his life and of the sig-

**Canadian Welfare**



nificant forces and ideas which preceded and, to a lesser extent, succeeded him. In a final chapter she returns to the questions, with a statement of social work theory for this point in time, which integrates values, method and knowledge.

It is clear from Mrs. Konopka's discussion that Lindeman did not create a new philosophy of social work. His great gifts were as a teacher and as an "enabler" in human relationships. He was an idealist, but his idealism was related to dealing with problems in a practical world. While he contributed to the development of group work and community organization methodology, he was less interested in method than he was in values and the goals toward which method is directed.

He saw "social work . . . (as) concerned with the totality of human relations, and his specific task (as) to keep this total concern together in the face of much professional specialization". He brought this emphasis on "seeing the thing whole" to everything he touched. In Konopka's words, "the interrelatedness of all knowledge and the infusion of facts with values were the basic concepts Lindeman continually brought before social workers".

Unfortunately the field, absorbed in considerations of method, was slow to respond. However, the last decade has witnessed greater interest in philosophic problems, and Konopka's study should bring this a stage further.

The book is uneven in quality. The section dealing with the development of social work is most successful. The chapters on Lindeman the man do not really come alive, perhaps because it was not easy to know him intimately,

for he was not comfortable in close relationships. Nor do I think for all its usefulness as discussion material does the final chapter really come off. It has the effect of being too facile, of fitting pieces together rather than being a truly creative piece of work.

HELEN MANN

*School of Social Work  
University of Manitoba*

**Marriage Counselling: a Casebook.**

American Association of Marriage Counsellors. New York: Association Press (Toronto: G. R. Welch & Co. Ltd.), 1958. 488 pp. Price \$6.50.

A book with import for many people in the welfare field — both those concerned with marriage problems and those concerned with general welfare planning. It is a compilation of cases drawn from a variety of settings with counsellors representing several disciplines including social workers, sociologists, psychologists, educationalists, psychiatrists, gynecologists and ministers.

An outstanding value of the book is that this variety gives the reader a sense of freedom to experiment with new methods and a sense of urgency about trying to analyse common factors in successful cases. Devices described include working with one or both marriage partners; having the same or separate counsellors see the partners; having the couple see a counsellor together, separately, or sometimes together and sometimes separately. Different weight is given to the use of educational methods, questionnaires, reading, and so on, and to emotional as opposed to intellectual processes. Some cases cover

a few interviews only, a few cover some years; the majority cover contact from a few months to a year.

The variety, however, also has some disadvantages. I believe there is a lack of sufficiently clear-cut diagnostic presentation, and that this is aggravated by the fact that counselors would formulate their diagnoses from different bases: the method used in the counselling process is less clearly stated in some cases than in others.

Some of the case material does not fit. There is some logic in including premarital case counselling even though in some respects this weakens the book. It is questionable, however, to include counselling of an unwed mother and of a single woman not contemplating marriage but concerned about personal adjustment.

The general analysis at the end of the book is of special interest since it shows some of the common elements that appear in successful counselling, such as the importance of rapport, self-determination and motivation, and the value of "ventilating" feelings; and it indicates the different emphasis placed on clarification and insight. It also points out that there is a long way to go before marriage counselling can be considered sufficiently effective in the majority of situations.

Perhaps since the book was focused on marital *counselling* and not on marital *problems* my disappointment that there was not more analysis of the case material itself is unjustified. But I was sorry there was little said about marital interaction — either di-

agnostic or prognostic — and no analysis of the material from this point of view.

Marriage counselling, as most people begin to sense, is now respectable and even popular. It is being "practised" by members of a great many different disciplines, and the impetus for its acceptance and much of the publicity have come largely from those outside the welfare field — despite the fact that I believe its roots should be in the welfare field.

Most caseworkers are aware that a great many problems of social adjustment arise from a faulty and unhappy marital situation. Why then have caseworkers been so slow to move into more research and planning for marriage counselling, and more writing and evaluation of the work that is currently being done by many family agencies?

And why have welfare planners been unaware of the need for and the value of providing more funds for this essential work and for more research on it?

Since this book indicates that marital counselling as a specialty is in its early stages, I hope communities will recognize some of the advantages of keeping it well rooted in family welfare services. This would ensure that knowledge gained could be utilized immediately by professional people dealing with the problems of parent-child relationships, pre-delinquent and delinquent behaviour and problems of personal adjustment where these problems stem from a poor marriage relationship as is so often the case.

ISABEL A. MUNROE

Family Service Bureau  
Edmonton

## FILM

**Summer of Decision.** 16 mm. Black and white. Sound. 28 minutes. Produced by the New York Council on Social Work Education, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y. Not yet available from usual film sources. Service Charge: 1 showing \$3.00; 2 showings \$4.50; 1 week \$7.50, plus transportation charges.

This film is well directed and to the point. Conceived by the New York Council on Social Work Education with the idea of attracting young people to the field of social work through summer employment, it presents an honest appraisal of the problems facing the worker, the agencies and social welfare as a whole. Two of the chief protagonists are men, and this would help correct any impression the audience may have that social work is a field for women only or mainly.

There is no obvious glamorization; the viewer is neatly conditioned by a clever lead-in, and held through a variety of situations by a well-devised plot.

While I did not expect to see a complete range of agencies repre-

sented, I was pleasantly surprised by the scope contained between the title and the credits. No single field or agency is in the forefront too long. Instead (and without being too conscious of it) the viewer is introduced to child guidance, family welfare, old age rehabilitation, juvenile delinquency, recreation projects and slum clearance.

There is even an undertone of romance and personal conflict, and on the whole it is convincing, palatable, and enjoyable without being overdone. While one or two characters are weak, and one or two sequences may leave something to be desired, it is my opinion that *Summer of Decision* can be used to great advantage by high schools and universities in their recruiting activities, and by schools of social work and other broader organizations as a vehicle for interpreting social work to the general public. I've seen it four times and I still like it.

PAUL FRIESEN

*Canadian Welfare Council  
Ottawa*

(See advertisement in this issue.

—Editor)

## BRIEF NOTICES

**In Pursuit of Excellence:** a Guide to Local Communities in Organizing Scholarship Programs for Social Work Education. New York: Council on Social Work Education, 1959. 26 pp. Price 50 cents.

**Perspectives and Guides in the Expansion of Social Work Education for the Correctional Field.** New York: Council on Social Work Education, 1958. 25 pp. Price 75 cents.

**Widows and their Families,** by Peter Marris. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul (Toronto: British Book Service), 1958. 172 pp. Price \$3.10.

Third of a series of studies of family life undertaken by the Institute of Community Studies, this book explores relationships under the stress of a family tragedy. Foreword by Dr. John Bowlby.

**The Significance of the Father:** Four Papers Dealing with the Role of the Father in the Family and the Effects of his Absence. New York: Family Service Association of America, 1959. 78 pp. Price \$1.00.

**The Use of Group Techniques in the Family Agency:** Three Papers from the 1959 Biennial Meeting of the Family Service Association of America. New York: Family Service Association of America, 1959. 43 pp. Price 75 cents.

**A Directory of National Women's Organizations in Canada.** Ottawa: Women's Bureau, Department of Labour, 1959. Free on request from the Department.

**Health Services for Public Assistance Recipients in Canada.** Ottawa: Research and Statistics Division, Department of National

Health and Welfare, 1959. Health Care Series No. 1. Available free on request from the Department.

**International Review of Criminal Policy.** No. 14, April, 1959. New York: United Nations (Ottawa: The Queen's Printer), 1959. 165 pp. Price \$1.75.

**Training for Social Work.** Third International Survey. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (Ottawa: The Queen's Printer), 1958. 239 pp. Price \$2.50.

**A Review of Research on Parent Influences on Child Personality,** by Rita V. Frankiel. New York: Family Service Association of America, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, 1959. 32 pp. Price 65 cents. Discusses the effects of three factors: specific infant-care practices; parent behaviour and motivation; and parent attitudes.

## COMING EVENTS OF INTEREST TO COUNCIL MEMBERS

**January 20 to 23.** Community Funds and Councils of Canada (a Division of the Canadian Welfare Council). Midwinter Meeting. Sheraton-Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, Ontario.

**March 27 to April 2.** White House Conference on Children and Youth. Washington, D.C.

**May 17 to 19.** Ontario Welfare Council. Annual Meeting and Conference. Toronto.

**June 6.** Canadian Welfare Council. Annual Meeting. Halifax.

**June 6 to 10.** Canadian Conference on Social Work. Biennial Conference. Halifax.

**June 10.** Canadian Association of Social Workers. Biennial Meeting. Halifax. (Members only.)

**June 5 to 10.** National Conference on Social Welfare. 87th Annual Forum. Atlantic City, N.J.

**August 21 to 25.** Catholic International Commission for Immigrants. Fourth Congress. Ottawa.

**October 2 to 6.** Canadian Conference on Children. (By invitation). Inquiries to The Secretary, Suite 115, 31 Alexander Street, Toronto.

## CURRENT PUBLICATIONS

**Summer of Decision.** 16 mm. film. Black and white. Sound. 28 minutes. Produced by the New York Council on Social Work Education, it depicts a summer employment program for under-graduates. Excellent for recruiting and general interpretation of social work. Not yet available from usual film sources.

**Rental: 1 showing \$3.00; 2 showings, \$4.50; 1 week, \$7.50.**

### **Economic Security for the Aged in the United States and Canada**

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### **Social Security for Canada**

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### **The Canadian Journal of Corrections**

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